

RECIPROCAL AFFECTION.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

In commenting upon the national feeling

of union between the American States,

maintaining that it is reciprocal affection.

General similarity of views, purposes, aims,

and experience is probably one of the principal

sources of special affection between human beings.

Yea, whatever may be the psychological

causes, frequently noticed by acute observers that

this general resemblance is modified by some shades of dissimilarity, it

rather tends to increase than to diminish affection.

This is probably owing in part, though not entirely,

to the fact that every person has a physical or mental

type, which he is dissatisfied, or of which he

is ashamed, however self-conceited he may be,

and he finds the deficiency supplied in others with whom he has no rivalry, of

some person or persons, a different attraction

may sometimes be the cause of affection between

persons of the same nationality. There are many strong points of

resemblance between the States of our American

Union. The mass of their population is generally

of the Anglo-Saxon race. In nearly all the States

the majority are of British origin. The English language is spoken almost

universally, and common language is the ordinary

medium of communication. The religious of all the States is some form of Christianity,

and the prevailing type of Christianity is nearly every State is Protestant. This

points of resemblance, however, are not the only ones. There is a great facility for it. The political institutions

of all are republican. This fits them for union in one political homogeneous empire.

They may unite, not merely by mechanical

cohesion, but by chemical affinity. The early

history of the United States is the history of a

kindred character—a history of pioneer

heroism, and of the same kind of hardships, and of the same

kind of struggles, and of the same kind of triumphs.

There are indeed some points of dissimilarity.

In one section, the original settlers of the States

were strongly imbued with the English Puritan element; and in another

section, the prevailing element was the French Canadian.

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THE TELEGRAPH OF A DAY OR TWO

INFORMED THAT GOV. CLARK, OF NORTH

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